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TOWCESTER RURAL DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

Year 1963



ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.



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SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1963

Area (acres)	59,005
Population 1961 (Census)	15,198
Population (Registrar General's Mid Year Estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,640
Number of separate dwellings occupied (1961 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,263
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,405
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£379,018
Product of a Penny Rate, 1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,553 4s.

Live Births—					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	292	143	149	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	12	6	6	
					304	149	155	19.5

Stillbirths—					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	...	..	.	...	5	2	3	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					5	2	3	16.0

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Deaths (all causes)	...	...	...	...	181	117	64	11.6
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	6.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	6.6
Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.6

Infant Mortality—								
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20.9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Deaths from Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Deaths from Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94

Towcester Rural District Council

Members of the Public Health Committee :

MR. T. L. BENNETT, MR. R. J. CHAPMAN, MR. T. E. ENGLAND, MR. H. GRICE, REVD. H. P. HOSKIN, MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, MR. T. A. MESSINGER, MRS. D. M. MOORE, MR. E. G. NICHOLLS (*Chairman*), Mrs. M. D. PAFLEY, MR. W. E. G. PAFLEY (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. L. R. RIVETT, MR. J. A. WEBB, MR. R. H. WHITLOCK.

Members of the Housing Committee :

MR. N. ABBOTT, MR. C. E. IVENS, MRS. M. JELLEY, MR. G. LOVELL, MR. E. M. MAJOR-LUCAS, MR. T. H. MAWLE, MR. D. MCARTHUR, MR. J. T. PINKARD, MR. H. O. PROSSER, MR. R. L. C. RIDGWAY (*Vice-Chairman*), MR. W. W. STEPHENSON (*Chairman*), MR. R. A. WHITLOCK, MR. S. G. WHITMORE, MRS. I. A. WILDBUR.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority :

Medical Officer of Health—

ARTHUR LUCAS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S.G., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of

Medical Officer of Health to

Northampton Rural District.

Brackley Rural District.

Brackley Borough.

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

DAVID JOSEPH POWELL, B.Sc.,

Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

RONALD FRANK HALL, C.S.I.B., M.R.S.H.

Surveyor and Architect :

GEORGE BERRIDGE, M.Inst.R.A., A.I.A.A.

TOWCESTER.

October, 1964.

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural District of Towcester.

Mr. Chairman, My Lady, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In this Annual Report for 1963, I am pleased to state that good progress is being made in the amenities of the district.

The statistics agree with those of the country and it is good to note that there were only 2 infant deaths before attaining their first birthday.

The water supply continues to be satisfactory and no complaints from the regional supply were received. Sewerage schemes are progressing and one can see in the near future all the villages being sewered so that amenities in the country will compare favourably with the town in so far as a water supply and sewage disposal is concerned.

It is good to note that a weekly collection of house refuse is now available and that the tips are being better controlled.

Caravan sites are being improved and regular inspections ensure that Hygiene Regulations are observed.

One must again mention the hard work put in by Mr. Powell and his assistants at meat inspection which leaves little time for normal public health duties.

It is a pity that so few people appear to have taken advantage of the Grants available for the improving of good old houses and one hopes in the future this will increase.

Infectious diseases were similar to the rest of the country and the largest number of cases were those of measles so that when the new vaccine is tried out it is to be hoped this will decrease the number of cases.

I wish to thank the Public Health Committee for their interest and also Mr. Powell and his Staff for all the encouragement and good work in the past year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR LUCAS,
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Social Conditions—The district is mainly agricultural in character with a total of more than 250 farms. Within the rural district, however, there exist light engineering factories and a small non-ferrous foundry at Towcester, oxide pigment works at Deanshanger, two small engineering works at Old Stratford and the Allen Clark scientific research laboratories at Caswell. Many people from the area commute to Northampton, Roade and Wolverton for their employment, mainly in the engineering and footwear industries. All the administrative buildings and a part of the track of the Grand Prix motor racing circuit at Silverstone lie within the district which also sports a well-equipped horse racing track at Towcester. Foxhunting is another activity for which the district is noteworthy—the kennels of the Grafton Hunt being located at Paulerspury. During the year planning permission was approved for the development of 100 acres of worked-out gravel pits at Cosgrove where a project embracing a swimming pool, holiday caravan site and facilities for fishing and boating are already under-way.

Area—The area of the district is 59,005 acres.

Population—The Registrar-General has estimated the resident mid-year population for 1963 to be 15,640 as compared with 15,460 in 1962. The natural increase in population, i.e., the excess of births over deaths, amounts to 123 persons as compared with 77 persons for the previous year.

Deaths—The total number of deaths assigned to the district by the Registrar-General after adjustment for outward and inward transferable death was 181 as compared with 173 for 1962. The crude death rate based on the mid-year estimated population was 11.6 as compared with 11.2 for 1962. The following table shows the death rates for the quinquennium, 1959-1963, together with the corresponding rates for England and Wales and the Administrative County.

Death Rates, 1959-1963

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Towcester R.D. ...	11.2	9.6	11.7	11.2	11.6
Administrative County	10.77	10.88	11.18	11.07	11.21
England and Wales ...	11.1	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2

A list of causes of death classified according to the Abridged List of Causes of Death as used in England and Wales is given in Table No. 1, whilst the history of the rate together with other vital statistics for 1919-1963, is shown in Table No. 2.

In order to make allowances for the age and sex distribution of populations in different areas, the Registrar-General has calculated the area comparability factor, which, when multiplied by the local death rate, allows a truer local death rate of 10.1.

Births—The number of live births assigned to the district was 304 (149 males, 155 females) as compared with 250 in 1962, thus giving a birth rate of 19.5 per thousand of population, as compared with 16.17 in 1962. The following table shows the birth rate for the quinquennium, 1959-1963 together with other rates for comparison.

Birth Rates, 1959-1963					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Towcester R.D. ...	16.6	19.3	16.6	16.17	19.5
Administrative County	16.6	17.7	18.04	18.37	18.62
England and Wales	15.2	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2

The local birth rate, when modified by the application of the area comparability factor of 1.09, gives an adjusted rate of 21.2 as compared with 18.2 for England and Wales.

Stillbirths—The number of stillbirths registered was 5 as compared with 2 in 1962. This is equivalent to a rate of 16 per thousand total live and still births.

Illegitimate Birth Rate—12 illegitimate live births (6 males, 6 females) were registered as compared with 10 in 1962. This number gives a rate of 4 per cent live births as compared with 5.4 for the County.

Infant Mortality—The number of infants who died before attaining their first birthday was 2. The rate per thousand related live births was 6.6 which is much lower than the national rate of 20.9.

Deaths under one year per thousand Live Births					
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Towcester R.D. ...	24.1	7.0	15.2	18.11	6.6
Administrative County	20.2	22.57	17.61	19.54	17.92
England and Wales ...	22.6	21.7	27.3	21.4	20.9

Legitimate infant deaths numbered 2, giving a rate of 6.7 per thousand legitimate live births.

No illegitimate infant deaths were recorded.

Neo-Natal Mortality—Deaths of infants under 4 weeks amounted to 2, giving a rate per thousand total live births of 6.6. Deaths of infants under one week numbered 2, also giving a rate of 6.6 per thousand total live births.

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined total 7, giving a perinatal mortality rate of 22.6 per thousand total live and still births.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities—The bacteriological work associated with the control of infectious diseases is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, whose laboratory at Northampton General Hospital is in charge of Dr. L. Hoyle. The bacteriological examination of water, milk, food and ice-cream is also carried out by Dr. Hoyle.

Diphtheria Antitoxin—Under the National Health Service Act, 1945, the Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for the supply of antitoxin. Antitoxin may now be obtained by medical practitioners from Northampton General Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities—This work is undertaken by the County Council. The ambulance vehicles are stationed at Towcester and the drivers and attendants are recruited locally.

Hospitals—There are no hospitals in the district. Infectious disease cases which require hospital treatment are accommodated by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board at their Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton, which is under the management of the Northampton Hospital Management Committee. There is one small private nursing home in the district catering specially for the aged and chronic sick.

National Assistance Acts—The removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention is the responsibility of the Council. Instant removal of urgent cases can now be obtained on the joint certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and a general practitioner. This procedure makes it unnecessary for an application to be made to a court of summary jurisdiction until three weeks after the removal. Action under this Act was found unnecessary during the year.

The Council are also responsible in certain circumstances for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or who has been found dead in the district. No such burials were dealt with during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply—The Bucks Water Board are responsible for maintaining a piped water supply in the district. The River Great Ouse is the source of supply ; intakes from the river gravels near Buckingham allow water to be pumped into the works at Foxcote where it is processed and sterilised before entering the distribution system at Whittlebury. Storage and balancing reservoirs are situated at Maidford, Field Burcote, Tiffield and Paulerspury and public mains convey water within easy reach of practically every part of the district. A few farms continue to depend on their own supplies and small private estates at Potterspury and Easton Neston maintain their own source of supply. Samples taken by the department from one of the private supplies at Potterspury have recently proved the water to be suspicious in quality and the estate owner has been requested to take the necessary steps to secure a wholesome supply and to take certain precautions in the meantime.

Results of analyses of samples taken from the public source continue to be satisfactory and supplies have been fully maintained during the year for agricultural, industrial and domestic purposes. No complaints from the public were received by this department as to the quality or taste of the water. The average daily consumption for all purposes amounted to 43 gallons per head of the population per day ; the total consumption being 249,609,000 gallons—well in advance of the original estimated consumption of 189,750,000 gallons. This further substantial increase in consumption confirms the significance of the observations made on this subject in my report of last year.

Swimming Baths—No public swimming baths are, at the time of writing, in use in the rural district but a pool situated at the Towcester Grammar School is available for use by children from neighbouring schools. Small pre-fabricated pools are beginning to appear in other schools but all are fitted with sterilising equipment and samples of the water will be submitted for analysis whenever it is considered necessary. A new open-air public swimming pool is in the course of erection at Cosgrove Lodge which will also be fitted with sterilising, filtration and heating apparatus. It will be essential for bacteriological checks to be made at appropriate times on the water in this pool.

Sewage Disposal, Drainage and Sewerage—The new schemes at Tiffield, Shutlanger and Stoke Bruerne are now in operation and are working satisfactorily. The schemes covering Gayton, Pattishall and Cold Higham are making substantial progress and at the time of writing most properties in the village of Pattishall have actually been connected to the new sewer. The effluent from the latter is being dealt with by the existing works which are being used for the purpose on a temporary basis. Work is expected to commence on the Litchborough scheme in

August 1964 and details of the Wappenham area scheme are expected from the Consulting Engineers in the near future. The latter will be followed by the Blakesley district scheme which has been agreed to in principle and this will leave only the parish of Grafton Regis to be dealt with. There is no doubt, however, that the hamlets of Wood Burcote and Caldecote in the parish of Towcester will soon need attention, particularly the former because of recent development that has occurred there.

It is very pleasing to record that satisfactory results have been obtained from chemical analysis of samples of effluent from the Blisworth disposal works despite the fact that some trouble is still being experienced with the structure of the oxidation lagoons. In order to achieve these results, continual re-circulation of the effluent has to be resorted to because the quality and strength of the discharge from the private abattoir places a heavy load on this disposal works.

As consequence of the completion of the schemes for Paulerspury, Whittlebury and Tiffield the night soil collection has now been discontinued in these parishes. Prior notice of the withdrawal of this service was given to each owner and occupier of properties in these areas so that arrangements could be made for the conversion of pail closets into w.c.s. Except in a few instances these conversions have been carried out. As the members are aware, it is not possible to demand such conversions without serving notices under Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which then makes it obligatory upon the Council to pay half the cost. Without operating this section, therefore, the only way to secure such conversions is by persuasion. In cases of hardship, where elderly owner/occupiers are involved, the department have, with the consent of the Council, arranged for the work to be carried out by the Surveyor's building staff and the cost recovered in easy instalments. I think it expedient, however, to draw the Council's attention to the fact that some members of the population living outside the effective area of a new sewerage scheme are very much worse off since the completion of these schemes. This situation applies particularly to tenanted properties because the Council are unable to enforce the provision of a w.c. but at the same time these people have been deprived of the night soil collection service ; The answer to this anomaly might be found in the Housing Bill now before Parliament, that is, if the necessary powers of compulsion are given to local authorities to require the provision of this amenity.

Public Cleansing—I am very pleased to place the fact on record that as from 10th June, 1963, and for the first time, a weekly collection of house refuse has been operating throughout the rural district. This is a positive contribution towards progress in environmental hygiene in the district and the improved service has been accepted with great satisfaction by the majority of the residents in the district. Apart from the aesthetic side of the matter, the weekly collection enables the Council to comply with the legal requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936. The collection is made in the various parishes according to the following table :

Monday	Wicken, Deanshanger, Old Stratford, Cosgrove, Yardley Gobion, Grafton Regis and Alderton.
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Tuesday	Potterspury, including Wakefield Estate and Potterspury Lodge, Paulerspury, Astcote, Eastcote, Dalscote, Pattishall, including Cornhill, Fosters Booth, Cold Higham, Grimscote, Litchborough, Maidford and Adstone.
Wednesday	Silverstone, Whittlebury, Wood Burcote, Weston and Weedon, Wappenham, Slapton, Bradden, Abthorpe, including Southfields Place.
Thursday	Towcester, Caldecote, Hulcote, Stoke Bruerne, Shutlanger, Heathen-cote.
Friday	Gayton, Tiffield, Blisworth, Greens Norton, including Caswell, Foxley, Seawell Grounds, Blakesley, Woodend and Plumpton.

Tipping is the means of disposal of house refuse employed in the district. Most of the district's refuse is deposited in a dis-used gravel pit at Wood Burcote; a similar tip is sited at Maidford and for the time being no tipping is being carried on at Gayton. The bulk of refuse from the Northampton R.D. is, however, tipped nearby within the boundaries of this district. No complaints about the latter were received during the year.

More efficient earth moving equipment is to be provided for the tips so that greater control can be exercised on the method of disposal. This is essential if nuisance from rodents, flies and smoke arising from spontaneous combustion is to be prevented. It has already been found necessary to increase the area of tipping space at Wood Burcote and this has occurred in a much shorter time than anticipated. In previous reports I have referred to the alteration in nature and density of house refuse and this rapid filling of the tip fully confirms these observations.

The actual collection is carried out from the kerbside (apart from certain exceptional cases where hardship is involved as a result of old age) and two S.D. rear low loading compression vehicles are used for the purpose. The Council do not undertake the collection of trade refuse but private undertakings are allowed to use the Council's tip on payment of the appropriate fee. Special collections are made annually in each parish giving the residents an opportunity of disposing of bulkier objects which cannot be collected in the ordinary way. Such arrangements help considerably in keeping the countryside clear of rubbish that might otherwise be deposited on grass verges and roadside ditches.

Cesspools in the district are serviced on request, and at the expense of the applicant, and the Council maintain two cesspool emptying vehicles for this purpose. These vehicles can also be adapted for dealing with the collection of night soil in those parishes not possessing a proper sewerage system.

Rodent Control—A subsequent table shows the inspections made and treatments carried out in the district for the destruction of rats and mice. Dwelling houses are treated at the charge of 1/- per visit and the treatment of business premises is undertaken on a time cost basis plus 10% for establishment charges. The occupiers of farms and other commercial undertakings can also avail themselves of an annual contract service, and at the end of the year, 30 farms, etc., were being dealt with in this manner.

Owing to the illness of the operator it has not been possible to carry out treatments of several of the sewerage systems but surface infestations

received regular attention. The service to farms has not been as prompt as one would have wished but under the circumstances it was fortunate that it was possible to keep the service going at all. Priority was given to the treatment of refuse tips and these received constant attention because the method of tipping employed makes it very difficult to prevent infestation.

Disinfection—With the fall in the incident of infectious diseases such as scarlet fever, the need for terminal disinfection has almost disappeared but, when necessary, premises, clothing and bedding are treated by means of gaseous and liquid disinfectants as required. In the case of any serious outbreak of infectious disease where steam disinfection would be necessary, arrangements would undoubtedly have to be made with some institution such as the Danetre Hospital.

Disinfestation—Premises were treated during the year for the eradication of flies, beetles, ants and wasps. No case of bed-bug or flea infestation was reported. During the summer months frequent and regular spraying of the refuse tips was carried out in order to lessen the possibility of any fly infestation.

Factories Act, 1961—Under these Acts the general provisions as to health conditions under which employees work, and a return of outworkers, has to be included in this report. Details of inspections, etc., are to be found in a later table. No notifications in respect of outworkers were received.

Moveable Dwellings—The work of bringing the established caravan sites at Towcester and Blisworth up to the recognised standard is continuing and considerable improvement has already been effected at the Blisworth site. Owing to the amount of work involved the Council have very wisely permitted the owner of the latter site an extended period in which to complete the work. A new site has been licensed at Towcester which will have a capacity of approximately 40 caravans. There were six licences in force in the district for sites for single caravans. No complaints were received during the year with regard to any of the above sites.

Cinemas and Halls—The provision of new sewerage schemes in several parishes has enabled the standard of sanitary and kitchen accommodation in village halls to be improved in these parishes. The general standard of such accommodation in the village halls throughout the district is now quite good, being in many cases superior to that provided at the Town Hall. There is one cinema in the district built immediately pre-war and provided with a modern heating and ventilating system.

Drainage of Trade Premises—Agreements under the Drainage of Trade Premises Act, 1937, are in force for the discharge of effluents from three premises in the district into the public sewers. The practical aspect of this Act is administered by the public health department and samples of effluents for analysis or field tests are taken as required. The discharge

of trade effluent from the new abattoir has been accepted into the newly installed Blisworth sewerage disposal scheme and a close watch is being kept upon the strength of the sewage, the quantity, discharge and the temperature. The conditions imposed by the Council upon the Company owning the abattoir have been disputed and are to be the subject of an appeal to the Minister of Health as provided for under the Drainage of Trade Premises Act. It is only fair to note that the dispute concerns financial arrangements and not strength, etc., which samples have shown to be below the permitted limit. Fourteen agreements are also in force for the discharge of farm effluent into the public sewers and surveys of farms in the district for this purpose are being carried out as new sewerage schemes are installed.

Clean Air Act, 1956—One complaint was received during the year with regard to the emission of smoke from a factory chimney. The matter was considered by the Council and a warning was given to the management. No further complaints were received up to the end of the year. The conversion of the equipment at the Deanshanger factories from solid fuel to oil fired furnaces has cut down the smoke emission considerably and most times is practically unnoticeable.

Statutory Nuisances—Legal proceedings for the abatement of statutory nuisances were found to be unnecessary during the year—all complaints were dealt with informally by the public health inspector. Occasionally complaints were received regarding the emission of fumes from a Towcester factory but in each case was due to a mechanical breakdown which was rectified immediately.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

Ten houses and four bungalows built during the year increased the number of Council houses in the district to 1,803. The new houses and bungalows were situated at Greens Norton, Blisworth and Pattishall. By the end of the year 26 more of the older Council houses had been modernised, thus making a total of 339 houses dealt with since the commencement of the programme. Improvement works continue on the remainder.

Unfortunately the modernisation of private dwellings has not kept pace with the Council's own effort in this respect. Practically all the sizeable schemes of modernisation being carried out in the district on privately owned houses are those associated with Discretionary or Standard grants. In 1963, however, only 47 dwellings were improved with the aid of grants. Of these 13 were Discretionary (six owner/occupied and seven tenanted) and 34 Standard (24 owner/occupied and ten tenanted)—not altogether encouraging especially in the case of tenanted properties. Since the introduction of improvement grants in 1949, a total number of 155 Standard and 149 Discretionary grants have been paid to owners of private property.

In 1963, eight unfit houses were dealt with individually under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957, but no Closing Orders were made. Twenty-seven houses were demolished by owners in compliance with Demolition Orders and one was demolished by the Council in default of the owner. In two cases Demolition Orders were revoked following the improvement of the cottages to a satisfactory standard.

Housing estates under private development schemes are in the course of construction at Deanshanger, Blisworth and Whittlebury and planning permission for further development has been given for sites at Old Stratford, Deanshanger, Towcester, Pattishall and Potterspury. Altogether 160 private enterprise houses were erected in the district during 1963—a record number.

Provision of new Housing Accommodation

(a) PERMANENT HOUSES

Erected by Council pre-war	...	...	...	719
Erected by Council post-war	...	...	...	1,084
Completed during 1963	...	...	...	14
Under construction at 31/12/63	...	...	...	11
Erected by private enterprise post-war	...	...	...	635
Erected by private enterprise in 1963	160

(b) TEMPORARY HOUSES

Number completed to 31/12/63	30
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Unfit Houses

Dealt with as individual unfit houses post-war to 31/12/63	353
Dealt with in Clearance Areas post-war	...	...	—
Dealt with in Clearance Areas and still occupied	...	...	4
Demolished since 1945	...	...	543
Subject to Undertakings and Closing Orders at 31/12/63	...	...	66
Vacant and awaiting demolition at 31/12/63	...	...	22

Improvement Grants

(a) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Houses in respect of which improvements were completed
by 31/12/63—

Occupied by tenants	...	...	...	...	78
Owner/occupiers	...	...	...	...	71

(b) STANDARD GRANTS

Houses in respect of which improvements were completed
by 31/12/63—

Occupied by tenants	...	...	...	...	50
Owner/occupiers	...	...	...	...	105

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply—All milk sold in the district is either “ tuberculin tested ” or heat treated, i.e., pasteurised or sterilised and milk containers are marked accordingly. The County Council have delegated their powers under the Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, to the rural district council who are, therefore, the authority responsible for the administration of duties in respect of retailers, distributors and premises having “ heat treatment ” plants. There are no sterilising or pasteurising plants in the area so that the duties are confined to the control and licensing of dealers all of whom retail pre-packed milk bottled outside the district. There are now only two producer/retailers living in the area who actually bottle milk produced on their own premises ; both are licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and their sales are confined to two small villages.

Dealers licenses in force in the district during 1963 were as follows :

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

Licences for sale of pasteurized milk	...	...	...	10
Licences for sale of sterilized milk	...	...	...	8
Licences for sale of tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	11

After the 1st October, 1964, new regulations will reduce the number of grades of milk and alter their designations. In 1963, however, bottled milk sold in the area comprised the following grades : Tuberculin Tested, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised (Channel Island) and Sterilised.

Shortage of staff and overtime on meat inspection did not permit regular milk sampling as in the past and for this reason only four samples were submitted for analyses during the year, all of which proved to be very satisfactory.

Food Premises—The number of types of such premises in the district are as follows :

Village and general stores	...	...	...	39
Grocers' shops	...	...	...	9
Greengrocers' and fruit shops	...	...	...	4
Bakehouses	...	...	...	7
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	2
Bread and confectioners' shops	...	...	...	7
Cafés	...	...	...	5
Transport Cafés with sleeping accommodation	...	...	...	2
Cooked meat manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Hotels with catering facilities	...	...	...	3
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	13
Private Hotels	...	...	...	2
Canteens	...	...	...	9

It was found impossible to continue to carry out regular inspections of all food premises during 1963 because of the volume of meat inspection work shouldered by the department but all premises received at least one inspection. Any infringement of the Food Hygiene Regulations was dealt with informally and the co-operation of the trader was readily obtained in each instance. It is hoped that extra staff will be available to give closer attention in the near future to this very important part of the duties of the department. Despite this difficulty visits to the meat manufacturing factory at Blisworth were maintained whenever possible and samples of raw materials and finished products were regularly submitted for bacteriological analysis. I am pleased to record that every sample submitted proved to be very satisfactory. The management's attention had been drawn to certain disrepair and the necessary work is being carried out at the time of writing together with other structural improvements recommended by the public health inspectors.

Three cases of food poisoning were notified, the causative organism in one case being *Salm. london* and in the other two *Salm. typhimurium*. The first occurred in a person who had just moved in from another area and was obviously infected before entering the district. This outbreak subsided without further incident, the other two cases occurred within the same family and were thought to have begun with a nine months old child. The cause of the outbreak were not established despite the examination of all possible sources of food stuffs including eggs and poultry feeding stuffs from a poultry farm which supplied eggs to this particular household. It was extremely fortunate that the outbreak was successfully contained because the second case, the father of the child, was found to be working at the meat manufacturing product factory and prompt action with the co-operation of the management was successful in preventing the spread of the organism. Symptoms in this particular case only appeared after he had been suspended from work and it is significant that several months elapsed before all traces of the organism disappeared and the food handler allowed to return to work.

Five cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified in three separate outbreaks which appeared to have no connection with one another.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection—As the Council are now well aware, the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, came into force in the Towcester rural district on the 1st July, 1963, following an Order made by the Ministry dated 13th June, 1963. After the 1st July the private slaughterhouses at Silverstone and Yardley Gobion ceased to operate and apart from the new abattoir at Blisworth the only private slaughterhouse holding a licence is situated at Potterspury. The new abattoir commenced work on the 22nd April, 1963, when slaughtering previously carried out at the bacon factory was transferred to the new building. It is unnecessary to repeat information already given to the Council on the extra work that this abattoir has thrown on the department but a following table clearly sets out the details as to the amount of slaughtering and inspection of carcasses. The actual inspection in itself is a colossal task and one is inclined to forget the amount of supervision that is also required in such an establishment to ensure that the Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations are always adhered to. The last straw was, of course, the sudden introduction

of the Meat Inspection Regulations which came into force on the 1st October, 1963. This new measure laid down stringent rules for the future inspection of carcasses and increased the amount of inspection considerably. An extra public health inspector was appointed in order to cope with the extra slaughtering at the new abattoir and he commenced duties on the 1st August, 1963, but the appearance of the new regulations made it necessary to appoint yet another who commenced duties in January, 1964. Even so, the maintenance of a 100% meat inspection service is, at the time of writing, being carried out only at the expense of other duties. Undoubtedly the greatest difficulty arises from week-end and late evening killings and it is fairly certain that if the hours of slaughtering were properly controlled and restricted by the Ministry then the meat inspection service in this country would be greatly improved. Such a move would help greatly in meeting the shortage of inspection staff by enabling the local authority to use their existing staff to better advantage and at the same time would encourage entry into the profession. Examination of the slaughtering figures will indicate the extent of the problem. Figures for 1962 show that the total number of bovine animals killed was 207, but in 1963 the total reached 7,263 and this accounts for less than nine months killing at the new abattoir. The total of all animals killed in 1963 was 59,052. The Council will receive a grant from the Ministry in respect of the "export" meat up to the 30th September, 1963, and from that date the owner of the meat will be paying for the inspection at the rate of 2/6 per beast, 9d per pig or calf and 6d per sheep.

Condemned Meat—A tremendous amount of condemned meat results from the abattoir and is collected by an approved dealer from another district for conversion into fertilisers, etc. The abattoir has also presented problems in the disposal of liquid and solid wastes resulting from the housing of animals and the slaughtering processes and in particular the disposal of the blood. Present arrangements for the disposal of these waste products are satisfactory.

Licensed Premises—The completion of further sewerage schemes during the year has enabled a number of licensed premises to improve their sanitary accommodation. All 47 licensed houses in the district are provided with glass washing facilities as required by the hygiene regulations but it is hoped to be able to carry out a complete survey of these premises as soon as staff conditions permit.

Ice-cream—68 premises were registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream under Sec. 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955. All ice-cream sold from these premises is pre-packed, and in each case the ice-cream is stored in thermostatically controlled refrigerating cabinets, complying with the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

As far as records are available the district, in 1963, had the largest number of infectious diseases ever notified—the year's total being 593. Once again the greatest number of deaths resulted from heart and circulatory diseases although even these were 11 less than the previous year. There was only one recorded death from cancer of the lung and 33 from all types of malignancies—a substantial increase on the previous year's figure of 18.

Smallpox—No cases notified.

Scarlet Fever—14 cases—the largest number notified for some years.

Puerperal Pyrexia—No cases notified.

Pneumonia—8 cases of acute primary or acute influenzal pneumonia were notified as against 9 in 1962. Pneumonia in all forms was the certified cause of death in 9 cases. These deaths are not necessarily those of patients who were notified.

Erysipelas—One case was notified.

Measles—433 cases notified—obviously a peak in the five year cycle and as far as can be discovered from records, the largest number ever notified.

Whooping Cough—109 cases notified—the largest number recorded since the introduction of immunisation—there were no cases notified in 1962 or 1961.

Anterior Poliomyelitis—No cases were notified.

Diphtheria—No cases were notified.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis—No cases were notified.

Food Poisoning—Three cases of Food Poisoning were notified all due to the salmonella organism.

Sonne Dysentery—Five cases notified but not in all the same outbreak.

Enteric Fever—No cases were notified.

Acute Encephalitis—No cases were notified.

Tuberculosis—Two new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (1 male and 1 female) were notified as compared with 1 in 1962. There were 2 deaths recorded due to this disease. At the end of the year 75 persons in the district were known to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Vaccination and Immunization—Details of these figures are now only given in the Annual Report of the County Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION G.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1963.

TABLE No. 1

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1963

<i>Causes of Death</i>						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	...	...	...	...	15	10	25
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	15	12	27
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	23	6	29
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	18	16	34
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	12	—	12
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach, duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES						117	64	181

TABLE No 2.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1963 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Rate	Under one year		All ages	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1919	*9,387	156	16.61	7	44.87	158	17.53
	†9,011						
1920	9,370	259	27.64	15	57.90	146	15.58
\$1921	9,920	211	21.27	21	99.52	131	13.20
1922	9,937	172	17.30	9	52.32	136	13.68
1923	9,944	171	17.19	9	52.63	120	12.06
1924	10,000	162	16.20	9	55.50	115	11.50
1925	9,959	150	15.06	8	53.33	123	12.35
1926	9,870	152	15.40	5	32.89	116	11.75
1927	9,887	144	14.56	8	55.55	115	11.63
1928	9,502	134	14.10	4	29.85	120	12.63
1929	9,398	139	14.79	6	43.16	138	14.68
1930	9,384	115	12.25	8	69.56	129	13.74
\$1931	9,324	131	14.04	7	53.43	104	11.11
1932	9,324	118	12.65	0	00.00	114	12.22
1933	9,271	147	15.85	4	27.21	96	10.35
1934	9,200	114	12.39	5	43.80	132	14.34
1935	‡13,155	180	13.67	7	38.88	181	13.75
1936	13,040	210	16.10	10	47.60	165	12.60
1937	12,900	170	13.20	9	52.90	197	12.30
1938	12,860	152	11.80	4	26.30	182	14.20
1939	*12,930	184	14.20	5	27.11	170	13.06
	†12,020						
1940	13,190	184	13.90	7	36.95	219	16.55
1941	14,750	203	13.80	14	68.96	211	14.31
1942	14,050	244	17.40	12	49.18	147	10.47
1943	13,690	254	18.55	14	55.11	193	14.23
1944	13,680	242	17.67	8	33.01	192	14.04
1945	13,500	228	16.14	5	22.80	174	12.88
1946	13,490	273	20.24	13	47.25	178	13.19
1947	13,750	283	20.58	8	28.19	178	12.04
1948	13,910	238	17.11	13	54.62	184	13.23
1949	14,300	255	17.38	8	31.37	179	12.59
1950	14,470	217	15.00	7	32.25	197	13.61
\$1951	14,540	230	15.73	11	47.82	197	13.47
1952	14,490	219	15.1	7	31.9	171	11.8
1953	14,410	241	16.7	2	12.4	144	9.9
1954	14,440	230	15.9	7	30.4	181	12.5
1955	14,490	208	14.3	3	14.4	172	11.8
1956	14,450	250	17.3	6	24.0	193	13.3
1957	14,420	221	15.3	5	22.6	155	10.7
1958	14,410	262	18.2	7	26.7	188	13.06
1959	14,550	242	16.6	6	24.7	163	11.1
1960	14,660	284	19.3	2	7.0	142	9.6
\$1961	15,370	256	16.6	4	27.3	181	11.7
1962	15,460	250	16.17	6	24.0	173	11.2
1963	15,640	304	19.5	2	6.6	181	11.6

* Population for calculation of birth rates.

† Population for calculation of death rates.

‡ Potterspury R.D. added to district.

\$ Census years.

TABLE No. 3

WATER SUPPLY—INFORMATION RELATING TO PIPED SUPPLIES

<i>Parish</i>	PROPERTIES CONNECTED TO PUBLIC MAINS			PROPERTIES DEPENDING ON PRIVATE SUPPLIES		
	<i>Total no. of houses in parish</i>	<i>No. of houses served</i>		<i>Wells</i>	<i>Springs</i>	<i>No. of houses served</i>
		<i>Internal supplies</i>	<i>Stand pipes</i>			
Abthorpe	96	91	—	3	2	5
Adstone	36	26	—	8	—	10
Blakesley	135	129	—	4	—	6
Blisworth	349	345	—	2	—	4
Bradden	33	27	—	5	—	6
Cold Higham	80	73	—	4	1	7
Cosgrove	163	158	—	4	—	5
Deanshanger	439	429	—	6	2	10
Easton Neston	34	29	—	5	—	5
Gayton	130	127	—	3	—	3
Grafton Regis	69	64	—	5	—	5
Greens Norton	297	289	—	3	1	8
Litchborough	90	86	—	4	—	4
Maidford	61	57	—	4	—	4
Old Stratford	271	268	—	2	—	3
Pattishall	274	236	—	18	—	28
Paulerspury	306	279	15	9	1	12
Potterspury	298	291	—	4	1	7
Shutlanger	83	77	—	3	1	6
Silverstone	348	338	—	9	1	10
Slapton	36	33	—	1	2	3
Stoke Bruerne	115	107	—	1	1	8
Tiffield	62	54	—	7	—	8
Towcester	998	981	—	7	—	17
Wappenham	101	88	—	10	—	13
Weston and Weedon	108	97	—	7	—	11
Whittlebury	130	117	—	9	—	13
Wicken	104	102	—	2	—	2
Woodend	70	57	—	6	—	13
Yardley Gobion	209	200	—	4	—	9

TABLE NO. 4

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

<i>Parish</i>	<i>House drains discharging to</i>			<i>Houses with</i>	
	<i>Sewers</i>	<i>Cess-pools or septic tanks</i>	<i>Roadside drains, ditches, etc.</i>	<i>W.Cs.</i>	<i>Pail Closets</i>
Abthorpe ...	—	31	66	31	66
Adstone ...	—	11	26	15	22
Blakesley ...	18	46	79	64	78
Blisworth ...	327	15	7	329	20
Bradden ...	—	16	15	16	15
Cold Higham ...	—	39	41	36	43
Cosgrove ...	145	17	1	160	3
Deanshanger ...	428	9	3	435	5
Easton Neston ...	26	6	2	32	2
Gayton ...	46	55	30	81	49
Grafton Regis ...	—	36	33	36	33
Greens Norton ...	262	28	7	290	7
Litchborough ...	—	36	54	38	52
Maidford ...	—	29	32	29	32
Old Stratford ...	264	6	1	270	1
Pattishall ...	70	74	130	144	130
Paulerspury ...	288	12	6	276	30
Potterspury ...	272	24	3	286	6
Shutlanger ...	82	3	1	76	10
Silverstone ...	328	11	9	337	11
Slapton ...	—	19	17	19	17
Stoke Bruerne ...	98	12	5	110	5
Tiffield ...	56	4	2	52	10
Towcester ...	998	41	15	983	15
Wappenham ...	—	58	55	72	29
Weston & Weedon	18	61	29	79	29
Whittlebury ...	100	10	6	116	14
Wicken ...	104	13	5	97	47
Woodend ...	—	37	33	48	22
Yardley Gobion	198	11	—	206	3

TABLE No. 5

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Type of Property				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	165	5254	555	5974	260
Total number of <i>properties inspected as a result of notification</i>	2	18	7	27	9
Number of such properties found to be infested by : ...					
Common Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	2	14	6	22	4
Ship Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	4	1	5	1
Total number of <i>properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act</i>	140	158	46	344	71
Number of such properties found to be infested by : ...					
Common Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	36	9	3	48	41
Ship Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	2	1	3	—
Total number of <i>properties otherwise inspected</i> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	2	187	82	271	3
Number of such properties found to be infested by : ...					
Common Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	2	1	—	3	1
Ship Rat Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 5—continued.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

		Type of Property				
		Non-Agricultural				Agri- cultural
		Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
House Mouse	Major ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total inspections carried out— including re-inspections ...		124	461	194	779	224
Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sections II, III and IV) treated by the L.A. ...		40	30	11	81	46
Total treatments carried out— including re-treatments ...		103	34	14	151	220
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :						
(a) Treatment ...	...	Nil	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work (i.e., Proofing)...	...	Nil	—	—	—	—
Number of cases in which default action was taken fol- lowing the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act ...		Nil	—	—	—	—
Legal Proceedings ...		Nil	—	—	—	—
Number of “Block” control schemes carried out ...		Nil	—	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 6

**CARCASES AND OFFAL
INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART**

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	7,263	350	20,426	26,813
Number Inspected	7,263	350	20,426	26,813
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci—				
Whole carcasses condemned	2	2	8	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,188	2	927	423
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	16.34	1.14	4.54	1.61
Tuberculosis only :				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	Nil	286	Nil
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	0.026	Nil	1.4	Nil
Cysticercosis—				
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalized and totally con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**FOOD (OTHER THAN FRESH MEAT)
SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED**

Corned Beef	18 lbs. 12 ozs.
Frozen Ox Kidneys	116 lbs.
Canned Salmon	7 ozs.
Pork Sausages	6 lbs.
Frozen Fish and Fish Products	160 packages
Frozen Meat and Meat Products	46 packages
Frozen Vegetables	121 packages
Frozen Prepared Meals	18 packages
Frozen Poultry	28 packages
Frozen Fruit	4 packages
Frozen Pastry	10 packages
Ice-cream and Lollies (various)	120 packages

TABLE NO. 7

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1963

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Measles ...	24	59	75	23	12	26	80	90	27	24	6	7	453
Pneumonia ...	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	8
Scarlet Fever ...	2	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Food Poisoning ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	—	4	11	28	29	15	12	1	8	1	—	—	109
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTAL ...	27	76	91	51	47	43	92	91	35	27	6	7	593

TABLE NO. 8

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1963

<i>Disease</i>	—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—35	—45	—65	65+	TOTAL
Measles ...	11	33	46	52	53	228	26	1	2	1	—	—	453
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	2	8
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	2	4	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Whooping Cough	4	13	8	11	6	50	15	1	—	—	1	—	109
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sonne Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	5
TOTAL ...	16	47	55	65	63	285	43	3	5	3	5	3	593

TABLE NO. 9

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis), 1963
INDIVIDUAL PARISHES

	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Food Poisoning</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Sonne Dysentery</i>	<i>Total</i>
Abthorpe	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Blakesley	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Blisworth	117	—	1	2	3	—	—	123
Bradden	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	8
Cold Higham ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Deanshanger ...	42	—	—	—	2	—	—	44
Gayton	20	—	—	1	—	—	—	21
Grafton Regis ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	6
Greens Norton ...	11	—	5	—	9	—	—	25
Litchborough ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Maidford	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Old Stratford ...	26	1	1	—	4	—	—	32
Pattishall	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Paulerspury	5	1	—	—	31	—	1	38
Potterspury	55	—	—	—	10	1	—	66
Shutlanger	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Silverstone	26	—	—	—	3	—	—	29
Slapton	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stoke Bruerne ...	12	—	1	—	2	—	—	15
Tiffield	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Towcester	49	2	1	—	28	—	3	83
Wappenham	8	—	2	—	4	—	—	14
Weston and Weedon	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whittlebury	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
Wicken	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	12
Woodend	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Yardley Gobion ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	8
TOTALS	453	8	14	3	109	1	5	593

TABLE No. 10.

**Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937,
for the year 1963**

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector) :

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupier Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	3	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	74	49	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises) ...	16	36	—	—
TOTAL	93	88	2	—

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil

3. No outworkers were notified in the district during 1963.

